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21 November 1960

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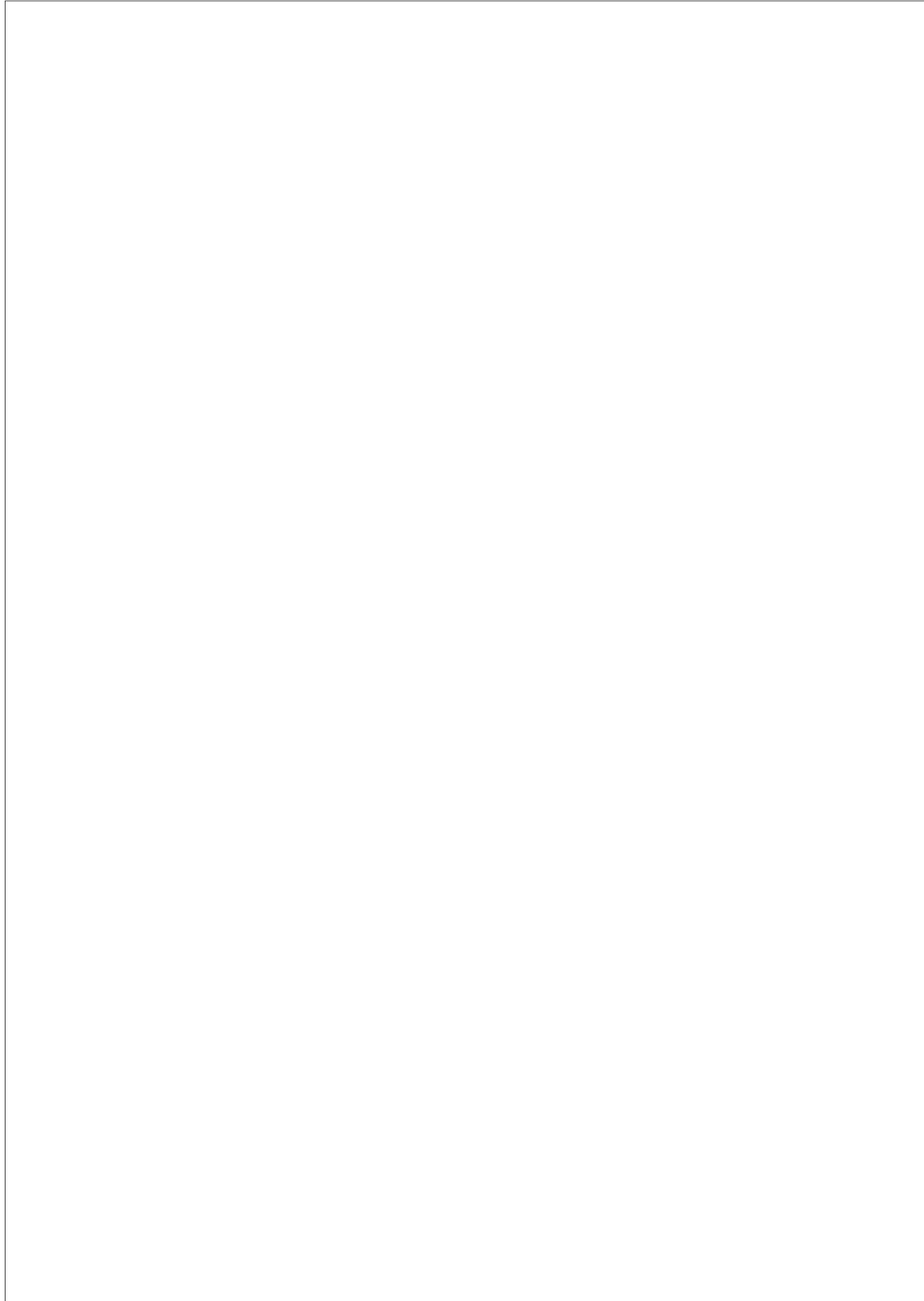
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN



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21 NOVEMBER 1960

I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC

Communist parties apparently continue Moscow meeting in effort to find formula acceptable to both Peiping and Moscow. ①

II. ASIA-AFRICA

Morocco sending mission to Moscow to take formal delivery of Soviet arms, but requests trained pilots from UAR in order to avoid presence of Soviet pilots and technicians. ②

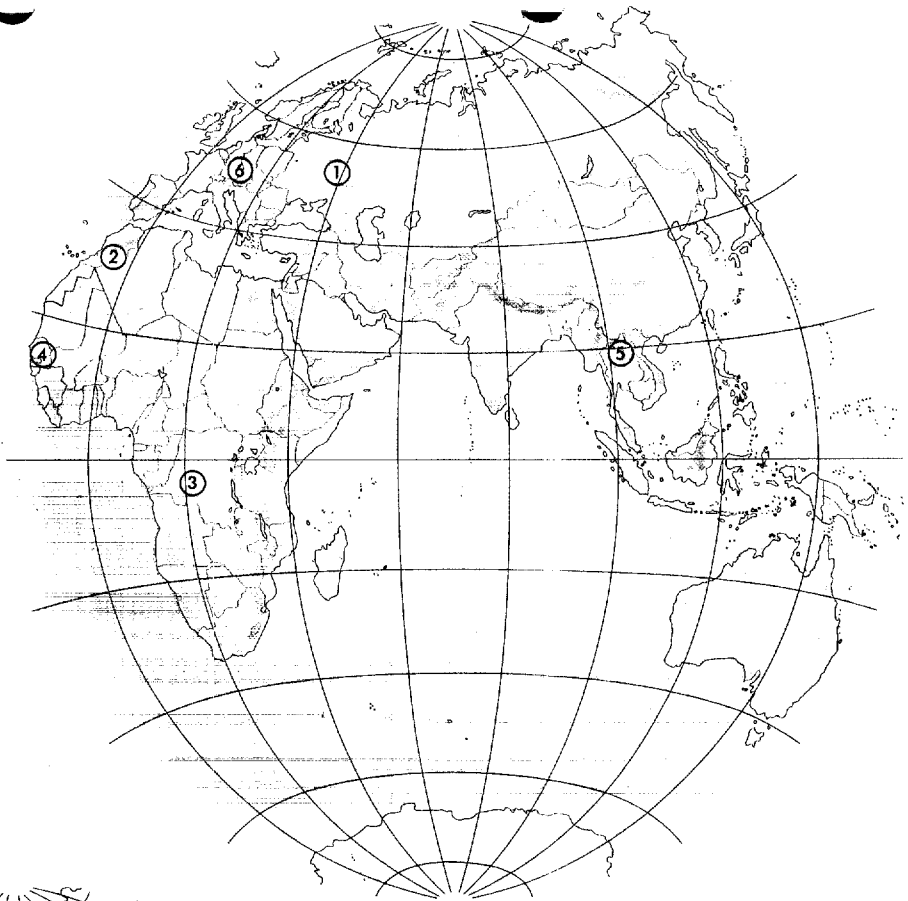
Congo--UAR ambassador favors "transforming the Congo into another Algeria" in order to overcome weakening of Lumumba's position. ③

Senegalese President foresees early establishment of Soviet embassy. ④

Situation in Laos. ⑤

III. THE WEST

West German official denies that Bonn had authorized high-level governmental contacts with East Germans over interzonal trade. ⑥



⑦ El Salvador--Pro-Communists moving rapidly to consolidate their position; army officers probably still planning counter-coup but are weakened by internal army dissension.

⑧ Cuba--Castro regime organizing the militia as an instrument for internal control and political indoctrination; some units assigned full-time military duties.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

21 November 1960

DAILY BRIEF

I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC

USSR-China: The meeting of Communist parties in Moscow is apparently still continuing after some ten days of efforts to arrive at formulas acceptable to both Moscow and Peiping. The Polish ambassador told Ambassador Thompson in Moscow on 18 November that the conference would go over to the following week, "in view of the large number of speakers." [The chief Indian delegate reportedly wrote a letter to his associates in New Delhi last week predicting that the declaration of unity at the end of the conference would be a mere formality, since "inwardly the Chinese are as hard as ever!"]

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II. ASIA-AFRICA

Morocco-USSR-UAR: [A Moroccan military mission is expected to depart for Moscow within the next few days to take "formal delivery" of the Soviet arms package--including jet aircraft] Mean- while, the King and crown prince, who prefer not to have Soviet pilots or technicians, have requested UAR pilots trained in Soviet aircraft and have been assured by the UAR ambassador that Cairo would provide them. Rabat's abrupt acceptance of the standing Soviet arms offer--apparently taken on the prince's initiative without consultation with the Moroccan Council of Ministers--followed Paris' cancellation of promised assistance to the Moroccan Air Force, arising from French irritation over being hustled prematurely out of Rabat military installations. Several Moroccan officials believe that delivery of Soviet arms may provide cover for the supply of Soviet arms to the Algerian rebels.

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Congo: [redacted] Lu-
mumba's supporters are concerned that his influence is
sagging and may be contemplating some drastic measures
in the near future. In commenting on Mobutu's military
parade of 17 November, [redacted]
it was considered a success and enthusiastically received
by the people, a development "we had not expected." He
also reported that Lumumba, increasingly nervous, wished
to leave Leopoldville before the arrival of the UN Concilia-
tion Commission. [redacted]

[redacted] the "large gains the imperialists
have made during the past week." He suggested that after
the UN committee visited Leopoldville, it would be best to
"solve the problem by transforming the Congo into another
Algeria and leading the situation to the brink of world war!"
Although, [redacted] of-
ficials of three moderate nations--Nigeria, Malaya and
Ethiopia--were elected to the top posts in the 15-nation Con-
ciliation Commission, the Pakistani delegation believes that
seven nations on the commission support Lumumba and only
four Kasavubu. [redacted]

Meanwhile, [redacted] the situation
in Orientale Province, to which Lumumba may retire, has
deteriorated due to the activities of his henchmen. [redacted]
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Senegal-USSR: [redacted] Senegal's pro-Western President Sen-
ghortold the American ambassador in Dakar on 16 November
that he anticipated the opening of a Soviet embassy in Senegal
"in the foreseeable future," following a recent "approach" by
the Soviet ambassador in Paris. Senghor professed an inten-
tion to "stave off" the Soviet Union as long as possible, but
added that Senegal could not disregard Moscow's wishes--an
apparent acknowledgment that his conservative, pro-French
regime feels vulnerable to militant African nationalism.
The USSR, which had no diplomatic missions in West Africa
until early 1959, now has embassies in Guinea, Ghana, and [redacted]

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[] Togo and is expected to open one at any time in Mali, where
it recently sent two delegations for economic aid talks. []

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*Laos: Premier Souvanna Phouma, following a two-day visit to Sam Neua, announced in Vientiane yesterday that he had signed an agreement with Pathet Lao leader Prince Souphannouvong on ways to end civil strife in Laos. This agreement presumably formalizes the accords reached recently between government and Pathet Lao negotiators in Vientiane looking toward formation of a coalition government and the establishment of ties with North Vietnam and Communist China. Souvanna reportedly also said he had obtained Souphannouvong's agreement to the inclusion of General Phoumi's Savannakhet Revolutionary Committee in a government of national unity. It seems highly unlikely, however, that Phoumi would agree at this time to a coalition with the Pathet Lao, although he reportedly has indicated willingness in principle to negotiate with Vientiane.

[] a skirmish between Vientiane and Phoumi forces southeast of Pak Sane on 19-20 November as the heaviest fighting in that area since late September. Although the two sides are said to have broken off action, the clash may be indicative of growing tensions in the area which could lead to more extensive hostilities. []

[]

III. THE WEST

West Germany: A Bonn Foreign Ministry official categorically denied on 18 November that--as reported last week--the Federal Republic had authorized that interzonal trade be negotiated secretly with the East Germans at a high government level. [] a meeting had been scheduled secretly for 17 November. There is no evidence to date, however, that such a meeting was held. On 18 November Adenauer labeled as "utterly unfounded" rumors that he is launching a "new Eastern policy" and said that such rumors had probably been started to stir up mistrust between West Germany and its allies. [] (Page 3)

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El Salvador: Liberals and other anti-Communist elements in El Salvador are now facing an open challenge from Communist and Communist-influenced groups, which have moved rapidly to consolidate their positions in the provisional government and in the politically potent labor and student organizations. These groups, [redacted] are bringing peasants from the countryside into the capital to swell their ranks. Colonel Escamilla, the moderate minister of interior, said [redacted] that he is very disturbed but feels a crackdown now would lead to a bloody revolution. Though the government claims to have suppressed on 16 November a countercoup plot in which leftist groups charge United States implication, highly placed army officers are probably still planning a countercoup. They are weakened, however, by internal dissension in the army. [redacted]

Cuba: The Castro regime is moving rapidly and efficiently to organize the militia in order to strengthen its internal control throughout the island. This force of some 200,000 "volunteers"--penetrated extensively at all levels by Communists--is serving not only as an instrument for police control but also as a device for subjecting a relatively large number of Cubans to military discipline and political indoctrination. In addition, a hard core of the militia is assigned full-time military duties. [redacted]

[redacted] militia units are training with antiaircraft artillery, preparing to manufacture antitank mines, and guarding outlying installations. [redacted] (Page 4)

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DAILY BRIEF

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Situation in the Congo

The UAR ambassador in the Congo is concerned about the increasing power of Colonel Mobutu and the "agents of imperialism," [redacted]

[redacted] The ambassador admitted that Mobutu's parade on 17 November was more successful and excited more crowd enthusiasm than had been expected. [redacted]

[redacted] "we have become cautious in our activities," and that "the imperialists are holding the threat of expulsion over our heads in order to stop our activities completely."

[redacted] the pro-Mobutu newspapers have threatened the expulsion of the embassies of Guinea, the UAR, Morocco, and India. The Ghanaian representative was given an ultimatum to leave the Congo on 19 November; he insists he does not recognize the right of Colonel Mobutu to make such a demand, however, and may be counting on UN refusal to permit the Congolese Army to enter the embassy.

Lumumba [redacted]

[redacted] was unable to remain in Leopoldville until the UN Commission arrived, and that he desired to go to Stanleyville, in Orientale Province. [redacted] the situation in Orientale Province has deteriorated, due to the activities of Lumumba and his henchmen.

[redacted] Lumumba's forces in Orientale Province, as well as those in parts of four other provinces, could reverse the situation if they formed a united military front and were supplied with the necessary moral and material support. Although this would mean the final partition of the Congo into two fronts, [redacted]

[redacted] he believes the only "real way to solve the Congolese problem is by transforming the Congo into another Algeria and leading the situation to the brink of world war." He pointed out, however, that this plan would depend on cooperation by the Sudan

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in permitting use of its air space and certain communications, intervention by the bloc, supplying of arms to the united front, and Lumumba's escape to Stanleyville. He believes any such moves should be held in abeyance until the UN Conciliation Commission has come to Leopoldville, which it is planning to do before the end of the year.

[REDACTED] the 15-nation commission on 16 November elected as its officers three moderate officials, representing Nigeria, Malaya, and Ethiopia. [REDACTED] seven nations favor Lumumba and only four support Kasavubu.

[REDACTED] [A front of nationalist parties reportedly has been established to support Lumumba, including his National Congolese Movement, the African Solidarity party, and Sendwe's Balubakat; others are expected to join soon. Several party officials planned to go to Stanleyville on 17 November to buy off Congolese Army officers--who apparently have not been paid recently and who have stolen government funds from several banks--as well as to open and gain control of the local airport. The front apparently plans to contact Communist sources in Accra for some 50,000,000 francs (\$1,000,000) to pay the army units.] [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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West German Official Denies Reported High-Level Contact With East Germans

A Bonn Foreign Ministry official categorically denied on 18 November that, as reported last week, the Federal Republic had authorized high-level, secret negotiations with the East Germans on interzonal trade. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Economics Ministry Under Secretary Westrick was scheduled to meet secretly with East German representatives on 17 November for this purpose. The East Germans could exploit any such high-level meeting in their drive for recognition; on the other hand, Adenauer might hope by such a shift in policy to obtain East German guarantees of civilian access to Berlin.

There is no evidence to date that such a meeting has been held. Most reports prior to that [REDACTED] had indicated that West Germany would initiate new interzonal trade negotiations only through Kurt Leopold, its low-level representative of the semiofficial so-called "trustee office" established in West Berlin to handle trade with East Germany. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Leopold would begin the new negotiations. [An earlier report suggested, however, that Adenauer would be willing to raise the talks to the ministerial level if he were pressured by the East Germans and could get from East Germany a counterconcession of meaningful guarantees on access to Berlin.]

In a two-hour policy speech on 18 November kicking off the campaign for next year's federal election, Adenauer said rumors that he is launching a "new Eastern policy are utterly unfounded." He voiced the suspicion that these rumors had been started in order to stir up mistrust between West Germany and its allies.

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Cuban Militia Becoming Instrument of Police State

In an effort to strengthen its control, the Castro regime is giving intensive training throughout the island to a militia force of some 200,000 "volunteers." This force was formed late last year after long Communist urging, and there was a sudden intensification of organization and training with the officially inspired "war spirit" in late October and early November, when the alleged threat of an "imminent invasion" from the US was used to justify a nationwide mobilization.

The militia, which has a number of similarities to the Chinese Communist militia, is not only a force for police control but also a means of subjecting a relatively large number of Cubans to military discipline and political indoctrination. It also provides the regime with a cheap labor force, reducing the threat of political unrest stemming from the chronic unemployment problem. With extensive Communist penetration at all levels, the militia could also prove valuable against anti-Castro activity in the less politically reliable regular armed forces.

While the bulk of militiamen and women undergo regular part-time military training and indoctrination, a hard core of the militia is assigned full-time duties normally the responsibility of the regular armed forces. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] various militia units are being trained in the use of antiaircraft artillery, are preparing to manufacture antitank mines "and other similar objects," and are assuming responsibility for outlying stations of the internal communications network, among other duties. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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